2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

24 May 2010

Original: English

New York, 3-28 May 2010

Chairman's working paper: Main Committee III

Decisions and recommendations of previous Conferences

1. The Conference notes that the States parties reiterated their commitment to the effective implementation of the Treaty, the decisions and the resolution on the Middle East that were adopted by the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, and the Final Document of the 2000 Review Conference.

2. The Conference reaffirms that nothing in the Treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with articles I, II and III of the Treaty. The Conference recognizes that this right constitutes one of the fundamental objectives of the Treaty. In this connection, the Conference confirms that each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies.

3. The Conference reaffirms that all States parties to the Treaty undertake to facilitate, and have the right to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in conformity with all the provisions of the Treaty. States parties to the Treaty in a position to do so should also cooperate in contributing alone or together with other States parties or international organizations to the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, especially in the territories of non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world.

4. The Conference urges that in all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment be given to the non-nuclear weapons States parties to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries, in particular, into account.

5. The Conference calls upon all States parties, in acting in pursuance of the objectives of the Treaty, to observe the legitimate right of all States parties, in particular developing States, to full access to nuclear material, equipment and technological information for peaceful purposes. Transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with articles I, II

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and III of the Treaty are to be encouraged. They would be facilitated by eliminating undue constraints that might impede such cooperation.

6. The Conference underlines the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in assisting developing States parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy through the development of effective and efficient programmes aimed at improving their scientific, technological and regulatory capabilities.

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy — nuclear energy and technical cooperation

7. The Conference emphasizes that cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world is one of the core objectives enshrined in the Statute of IAEA.

8. The Conference notes with appreciation and further encourages States parties' active cooperation, among themselves and through IAEA, in the peaceful uses and applications of nuclear energy, including through international technical cooperation.

9. The Conference underlines that the activities of IAEA in the field of technical cooperation, nuclear power and non-power applications contribute in an important way to meet energy needs, improve health, combat poverty, protect the environment, develop agriculture, manage the use of water resources and optimize industrial processes, thus helping to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and that these activities, as well as bilateral and other multilateral cooperation, contribute to achieving objectives set forth in article IV of the Treaty.

10. The Conference affirms the importance of public information in connection with peaceful nuclear activities in States parties to help build confidence in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

11. The Conference emphasizes the importance of the technical cooperation activities of IAEA and stresses the importance of sharing nuclear knowledge and of the transfer of nuclear technology to developing countries for the sustaining and further enhancement of their scientific and technological capabilities, thereby also contributing to their socio-economic development in areas such as electricity production, human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy and the use of nuclear techniques in environmental protection, water resources management, industry, food, nutrition and agriculture.

12. The Conference stresses that the IAEA technical cooperation programme, as one of the main vehicles for the transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, is formulated in accordance with the Statute and guiding principles of the Agency, as contained in INFCIRC/267, as well as the decisions of the Agency's policymaking organs.

13. The Conference notes the continuous collaborative efforts by IAEA and its member States to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's technical cooperation programme.

14. The Conference recognizes that regional cooperative arrangements for the promotion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy can be an effective means of providing assistance and facilitating technology transfer, complementing the technical cooperation activities of IAEA in individual countries. It notes the

contributions of the African Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology, the Regional Cooperative Agreement for the Advancement of Nuclear Science and Technology in Latin America and the Caribbean, the Regional Cooperative Agreement for Research, Development and Training Related to Nuclear Science and Technology for Asia and the Pacific, the Cooperative Agreement for Arab States in Asia for Research, Development and Training related to Nuclear Science and Technology, and the strategy for the technical cooperation programme in the European region.

15. The Conference calls on States parties to make every effort and take practical steps to ensure that the resources of IAEA for technical cooperation activities are sufficient, assured and predictable to meet the objectives mandated in article II of the IAEA Statute, notes with appreciation the 94 per cent rate of attainment level by the end of 2009, and looks forward to reaching the rate of 100 per cent, which is central to reconfirming the commitment of IAEA member States to the Agency's technical cooperation programme, and thus recalls that the financing of technical cooperation should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all members share a common responsibility towards financing and enhancing the technical cooperation activities of IAEA.

16. The Conference welcomes the commitment of the IAEA Director General to ensuring that the Agency's work continues to meet the basic needs of human beings in the fields of, inter alia, human health, including the application of nuclear technology in cancer therapy, water resources, industry, food, nutrition and agriculture, and especially the IAEA Director General's initiative to highlight cancer control as a priority for the Agency during 2010.

17. The Conference welcomes the contributions already pledged by countries and groups of countries in support of IAEA activities. Such additional resources can contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. The Conference also welcomes the initiative designed to raise $100 million over the next five years as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities and encourages all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions to this initiative.

18. The Conference supports national, bilateral and international efforts to train the skilled workforce needed to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Nuclear power

19. The Conference acknowledges that each State party has the right to define its national energy policy.

20. The Conference recognizes that a diverse portfolio of energy sources will be needed to allow access to sustainable energy and electricity resources in all regions of the world, and that States parties may pursue different ways to achieve their energy security and climate protection goals.

21. The Conference recognizes the safety and security issues associated with nuclear energy, as well as the important issue of managing spent fuel and radioactive waste in a sustainable manner, while also recognizing the continuing international efforts to address those issues. Nuclear fuel suppliers are encouraged to work with and assist recipient States, upon request, in the safe and secure management of spent fuel.

22. The Conference recognizes that the development of an appropriate infrastructure to support the safe, secure and efficient use of nuclear power, in line with relevant IAEA standards and guidelines, is an issue of central importance, especially for countries that are planning for the introduction of nuclear power.

23. The Conference confirms that, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power, the use of nuclear energy must be accompanied by commitments to and ongoing implementation of safeguards as well as appropriate and effective levels of safety and security, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations.

24. The Conference affirms the importance, for countries developing their capacities in this field, of working to further develop and promote advanced nuclear technologies, nationally and through cooperation in all relevant international initiatives such as, inter alia, the International Project on Innovative Nuclear Reactors and Fuel Cycles, the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor and the Generation IV International Forum.

25. The Conference notes the High-level African Regional Conference on the Contribution of Nuclear Energy to Peace and Sustainable Development, held in Algiers in January 2007, the International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Energy in the 21st Century organized by IAEA in Beijing in April 2009 and the International Conference on Access to Civil Nuclear Energy, held in Paris in March 2010.

26. The Conference encourages States concerned to seek further development of a new generation of proliferation-resistant nuclear reactors and to consider the minimization of stockpiles of highly enriched uranium for peaceful purposes, where technically and economically feasible, through IAEA and other international initiatives.

Multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle

27. The Conference notes the adoption by the IAEA Board of Governors in November 2009 of the resolution on establishment in the Russian Federation of a reserve of low-enriched uranium for the use of IAEA member States and the signature in March 2010 of the relevant Agreement between the Russian Federation and IAEA.

28. The Conference underlines the importance of continuing to discuss further — in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner under the auspices of IAEA or regional forums — the possibilities to create mechanisms to assure a supply of nuclear fuel, as well as possible schemes dealing with the back end of the fuel cycle, without affecting rights under the Treaty, and while tackling the technical, legal and economic complexities surrounding those issues.

Nuclear safety and nuclear security

29. The Conference stresses the importance of nuclear safety and nuclear security for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. While nuclear safety and nuclear security are national responsibilities, IAEA should play the key role in the development of safety standards, nuclear security guidance and relevant conventions based on best practices.

30. The Conference notes that a demonstrated global record of safety is a key element for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that continuous efforts are required to ensure that the technical and human requirements of safety are maintained at the optimal level. Although safety is a national responsibility, international cooperation on all safety-related matters is important. The Conference encourages the efforts of IAEA, as well as of other relevant forums, in the promotion of safety in all its aspects, and encourages all States parties to take the appropriate national, regional and international steps to enhance and foster a culture of safety. The Conference welcomes and underlines the intensification of national measures and international cooperation in order to strengthen nuclear safety, radiation protection, the safe transport of radioactive materials and radioactive waste management, including activities conducted in this area by IAEA. In this regard, the Conference recalls that special efforts should be made and sustained to increase awareness in those fields, through the participation of States parties, in particular those from developing countries, in training, workshops, seminars and capacity-building in a non-discriminatory manner.

31. The Conference acknowledges the primary responsibility of individual States for maintaining the safety and security of their nuclear installations, and the crucial importance of an adequate national technical, human and regulatory infrastructure in nuclear safety, radiological protection and management of spent fuel and radioactive waste, as well as an independent and effective regulatory body.

32. The Conference encourages all States that have not yet done so to become party to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management.

33. The Conference endorses the principles and objectives of the non-legally binding Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources and Code of Conduct on the Safety of Research Reactors, and underlines the important role of the supplementary Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources.

34. The Conference encourages all States that have not done so to become party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and to ratify its amendment so that it may enter into force at an early date.

35. The Conference encourages all States that have not yet done so to become party to the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism.

36. The Conference notes the Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington, D.C., in April 2010.

37. The Conference welcomes the efforts by States parties to minimize, on a voluntary basis, the use of highly enriched uranium in the civilian sector.

38. The Conference recognizes the importance of applying best practices and basic principles, as developed by IAEA, in mining and processing, including those related to environmental management of uranium mining.

39. The Conference underlines the fundamental importance of sustainable programmes, through international efforts, such as IAEA, and regional and national

efforts, for education and training in nuclear radiation, transport, waste safety and nuclear security, while focusing on building institutional capacity and technical and managerial capabilities in States parties.

40. The Conference encourages States parties to promote the sharing of best practices in the area of nuclear safety and nuclear security, including through dialogue with the nuclear industry and the private sector, as appropriate.

41. The Conference welcomes the attention to problems of safety and contamination related to the discontinuation of nuclear operations formerly associated with nuclear weapons programmes, including, where appropriate, the safe resettlement of any displaced human populations and the restoration of economic productivity to affected areas.

42. The Conference encourages all Governments and international organizations that have expertise in the field of clean-up and disposal of radioactive contaminants to consider providing appropriate assistance as may be requested for remedial purposes in these affected areas, while noting the efforts that have been made to date in this regard.

Safe transport of radioactive materials

43. The Conference recognizes that, historically, the safety record of civilian transport, including maritime transport, of radioactive materials has been excellent, and stresses the importance of international cooperation to maintain and enhance the safety of international transport.

44. The Conference reaffirms maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments.

45. The Conference endorses the IAEA standards for the safe transport of radioactive material and affirms that it is in the interest of all States parties that the transportation of radioactive materials continues to be conducted in conditions that are consistent with safety, security and environmental protection standards and guidelines. The Conference takes note of the concerns of small island developing States and other coastal States with regard to the transportation of radioactive materials by sea and, in this regard, welcomes continuing efforts to improve communication between shipping and coastal States for the purpose of addressing concerns regarding transport safety, security and emergency preparedness.

Armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes

46. The Conference considers that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes jeopardize nuclear safety, have dangerous political, economic and environmental implications and raise serious concerns regarding the application of international law to the use of force in such cases, which could warrant appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Nuclear liability

47. The Conference recalls the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear

Damage, the Brussels Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, the Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention and the protocols amending those Conventions, and the objectives thereof, and notes also the intention of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage to establish a worldwide nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law, without prejudice to other liability regimes.

48. The Conference calls upon States parties to put in force a civil nuclear liability regime by becoming party to relevant international instruments or adopting suitable national legislation based upon the principles established by the main pertinent international instruments.

Future oriented actions

49. The Conference calls upon States parties to act in conformity with all the provisions of the Treaty and to:

(a) Respect each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies;

(b) Undertake to facilitate, and reaffirm the right of State parties to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(c) Cooperate with other States parties or international organizations in the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world;

(d) Give preferential treatment to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries, in particular, into account;

(e) Facilitate transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty, and eliminate in this regard any undue constraints that are inconsistent with the Treaty;

(f) Continue efforts, in IAEA, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's technical cooperation programme;

(g) Strengthen the IAEA technical cooperation programme in assisting developing States parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(h) Make every effort to take practical steps to ensure that the resources of IAEA for technical cooperation activities are sufficient, assured and predictable;

(i) Encourage all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions to the initiative designed to raise $100 million over the next five years as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities, while welcoming the contributions already pledged by countries and groups of countries in support of the activities of the Agency;

(j) Encourage national, bilateral and international efforts to train the skilled workforce needed to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(k) Ensure that, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power, the use of nuclear energy must be accompanied by commitments to and ongoing implementation of safeguards as well as appropriate and effective levels of safety and security, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations;

(l) Continue to discuss further, in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner under the auspices of IAEA or regional forums, the possibilities to create mechanisms for assurance of nuclear fuel supply, as well as possible schemes dealing with the back end of the fuel cycle without affecting rights under the Treaty, and while tackling the technical, legal and economic complexities surrounding those issues;

(m) Consider becoming a party, if they have not yet done so, to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and to ratify its amendment so that it may enter into force at an early date;

(n) Promote the sharing of best practices in the area of nuclear safety and security, including through dialogue with the nuclear industry and the private sector, as appropriate;

(o) Encourage States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize highly enriched uranium in stocks and in civilian use, where technically and economically feasible;

(p) Transport radioactive materials under conditions that are consistent with relevant international standards of safety, security and environmental protection, and to continue communication between shipping and coastal States for the purpose of confidence-building and addressing concerns regarding transport safety, security and emergency preparedness;

(q) Put in force a civil nuclear liability regime by becoming party to relevant international instruments or adopting suitable national legislation, based upon the principles established by the pertinent main international instruments.

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4. The Conference urges that in all activities designed to promote the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, preferential treatment be given to the non-nuclear weapons States parties to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries, in particular, into account.

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* Reissued for technical reasons on 27 May 2010.

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7. The Conference emphasizes that cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world is one of the core objectives enshrined in the Statute of IAEA.

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15. The Conference calls on States parties to make every effort and take practical steps to ensure that the resources of IAEA for technical cooperation activities are sufficient, assured and predictable (SAP) to meet the objectives mandated in article II of the IAEA Statute, notes with appreciation the 94 per cent Rate of Attainment level by the end of 2009, and looks forward to reaching the rate of 100 per cent, which is central to reconfirming the commitment of IAEA member States to the Agency's technical cooperation programme, and thus recalls that the financing of technical cooperation should be in line with the concept of shared responsibility and that all members share a common responsibility towards financing and enhancing the technical cooperation activities of IAEA.

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25. The Conference notes the High-level African Regional Meeting on the Contribution of Nuclear Energy to Peace and Sustainable Development, held in Algiers, Algeria, in January 2007, the International Ministerial Conference on Nuclear Energy in the 21st Century organized by IAEA in Beijing, China, in April 2009 and the International Conference on Access to Civil Nuclear Energy, held in Paris, France, in March 2010.

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Safe transport of radioactive materials

43. The Conference recognizes that, historically, the safety record of civilian transport, including maritime transport, of radioactive materials has been excellent, and stresses the importance of international cooperation to maintain and enhance the safety of international transport.

44. The Conference reaffirms maritime and air navigation rights and freedoms, as provided for in international law and as reflected in relevant international instruments.

45. The Conference endorses the IAEA standards for the safe transport of radioactive material and affirms that it is in the interest of all States parties that the transportation of radioactive materials continues to be conducted consistent with safety, security and environmental protection standards and guidelines. The Conference takes note of the concerns of small island developing States and other coastal States with regard to the transportation of radioactive materials by sea and, in this regard, welcomes continuing efforts to improve communication between shipping and coastal States for the purpose of addressing concerns regarding transport safety, security and emergency preparedness.

Armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes

46. The Conference considers that attacks or threats of attack on nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes jeopardize nuclear safety, have dangerous political, economic and environmental implications and raise serious concerns regarding the application of international law on the use of force in such cases, which could warrant appropriate action in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

Nuclear liability

47. The Conference recalls the Paris Convention on Third Party Liability in the Field of Nuclear Energy, the Vienna Convention on Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage, the Brussels Convention supplementary to the Paris Convention, the Joint Protocol Related to the Application of the Vienna Convention and the Paris Convention and the protocols amending these Conventions, and the objectives thereof, and notes also the intention of the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage to establish a worldwide nuclear liability regime based on the principles of nuclear liability law, without prejudice to other liability regimes.

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Future oriented actions

49. The Conference calls upon States parties to act in conformity with all the provisions of the Treaty and to:

(a) Respect each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy without jeopardizing its policies or international cooperation agreements and arrangements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and its fuel-cycle policies;

(b) Undertake to facilitate, and reaffirm the right of State parties to participate in, the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(c) Cooperate with other States parties or international organizations in the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, with due consideration for the needs of the developing areas of the world;

(d) Give preferential treatment to the non-nuclear-weapon States parties to the Treaty, taking the needs of developing countries, in particular, into account;

(e) Facilitate transfers of nuclear technology and international cooperation among States parties in conformity with articles I, II, III and IV of the Treaty, and eliminate in this regard any undue constraints inconsistent with the Treaty;

(f) Continue efforts, in IAEA, to enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of the Agency's technical cooperation programme;

(g) Strengthen the IAEA technical cooperation programme in assisting developing States parties in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(h) Make every effort and take practical steps to ensure that the IAEA's resources for technical cooperation activities are sufficient, assured and predictable;

(i) Encourage all States in a position to do so to make additional contributions to the initiative designed to raise $100 million over the next five years as extrabudgetary contributions to IAEA activities, while welcoming the contributions already pledged by countries and groups of countries in support of the IAEA activities;

(j) Encourage national, bilateral and international efforts to train the skilled workforce needed to develop peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

(k) Ensure that, when developing nuclear energy, including nuclear power, the use of nuclear energy must be accompanied by commitments to and ongoing implementation of safeguards as well as appropriate and effective levels of safety and security, consistent with States' national legislation and respective international obligations;

(l) Continue to discuss further, in a non-discriminatory and transparent manner under the auspices of IAEA or regional forums, the possibilities to create mechanisms for assurance of nuclear fuel supply, as well as possible schemes dealing with the back end of the fuel cycle without affecting rights under the Treaty, and while tackling the technical, legal and economic complexities surrounding these issues;

(m) Consider to become party, if not yet have done so, to the Convention on Nuclear Safety, the Convention on the Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident and the Convention on Assistance in the Case of a Nuclear Accident or Radiological Emergency, the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism, and the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, and to ratify its amendment so that it may enter into force at an early date;

(n) Promote the sharing of best practices in the area of nuclear safety and security, including through dialogue with the nuclear industry and the private sector, as appropriate;

(o) Encourage States concerned, on a voluntary basis, to further minimize highly enriched uranium in stocks and in civilian use, where technically and economically feasible;

(p) Transport radioactive materials consistent with relevant international standards of safety, security and environmental protection, and to continue communication between shipping and coastal States for the purpose of confidence-building and addressing concerns regarding transport safety, security and emergency preparedness;

(q) Put in force a civil nuclear liability regime by becoming party to relevant international instruments or adopting suitable national legislation, based upon the principles established by the main pertinent international instruments.

2010 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

26 May 2010

Original: English

New York, 3-28 May 2010

Working paper of the Chair of subsidiary body III: conclusions and recommendations

Article IX

1. The Conference reaffirms that the preservation of the integrity of the Treaty, achieving its universality and its strict implementation are essential to regional and international peace and security.

2. The Conference reaffirms the commitment of the parties to the Treaty to achieve its universality. States parties express their concern regarding the lack of progress in the achievement of its universality and in the implementation of the resolution on the Middle East adopted at the 1995 Review and Extension Conference, which seriously undermines the Treaty and represents a threat to regional and international peace and security.

3. The Conference reaffirms that in accordance with article IX, States not party to the Treaty can only accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States and should do so promptly and without conditions.

4. The Conference calls upon India, Israel and Pakistan to accede to the Treaty as non-nuclear-weapon States, promptly and without conditions, thereby accepting an internationally legally binding commitment not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, to apply full scope International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards on all their nuclear activities and to refrain from any action that could undermine regional and international peace and security and the international community's efforts to achieve nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear weapons proliferation.

5. The Conference reaffirms that existing or new supply arrangements for the transfer of source or special fissionable material or equipment or material especially designed or prepared for the processing, use or production of special fissionable material should require, as a necessary precondition, acceptance of full scope IAEA safeguards and international legally binding commitments not to acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Please recycle

Article X

6. The Conference reaffirms that each party shall, in exercising its national sovereignty, have the right to withdraw from the Treaty if it decides that extraordinary events related to the subject matter of the Treaty have jeopardized its supreme interests. The Conference also reaffirms that pursuant to article X notice of such withdrawal shall be given to all other parties of the Treaty and to the Security Council three months in advance, and that such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events the State party regards as having jeopardized its supreme interests.

7. The Conference reaffirms that the right of withdrawal is established in the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and other relevant international law. It further underscores that under international law a withdrawing party is still responsible for violations of the Treaty committed prior to its withdrawal, and that if done in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty, such withdrawal would not affect any right, obligation or legal situation between the withdrawing State and each of the other States parties created through the execution of the Treaty prior to its withdrawal, including those related to the required IAEA safeguards.

8. Without prejudice to the legal consequences of the withdrawal and to the status of compliance by the withdrawing State, the Conference calls upon all States parties to undertake consultations immediately, as well as regional diplomatic initiatives. Given the particular circumstances envisaged in article X for the exercise of the right to withdraw, the Conference reaffirms the responsibility entrusted to the Security Council under the Charter of the United Nations.

9. The Conference acknowledges that nuclear supplying States can consider incorporating dismantling and/or return clauses in the event of the withdrawal, in arrangements or contracts concluded with other State parties, as appropriate, in accordance with international law and national legislation.

Further strengthening the review process of the Treaty

10. The States parties reaffirmed the purpose of the review process as set out in the relevant decisions of the 2000 Review Conference and the 1995 Review and Extension Conference. In the context of the latter, mindful of the undertaking that the review conferences should also address specifically what might be done to strengthen the implementation of the Treaty and to achieve its universality, the Review Conference sets out the decisions and recommendations below.

1. Informal "Chairs' circle" of Non-Proliferation Treaty meetings: Chairs, Chairs of the Main Committees and President of the Review Conference

11. The Review Conference recommends that past, incumbent and incoming Chairs (or the President in the case of a review conference) of Non-Proliferation Treaty meetings, as well as the Chairs of the Main Committees of the previous Review Conference, meet as often as necessary and as circumstances allow, either in person or virtually, to ensure optimal coordination and continuity throughout the review cycle, by sharing best practices and providing advice to the incumbent and incoming Chairs/President. Participation at these meetings will be voluntary and the costs associated with these meetings will be the responsibility of the participants or third parties, and not of the States parties.

2. Treaty Support Unit

12. The Review Conference decides that a Treaty Support Unit will be established, co-located within the United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs and comprised initially of one Treaty officer. The officer would be responsible for assisting and facilitating Treaty meetings and intersessional work on a full-time basis in order to provide, inter alia, substantive, administrative, logistical and representative support. The officer would support the incumbent Chair and the "Chairs' Circle", providing advice, background documentation and analysis, as well as coordination with States parties, other non-governmental entities and United Nations agencies. The officer would also promote activities related to the Treaty and, along with the existing support of the Office for Disarmament Affairs and IAEA, prepare for the preparatory committee meetings and the review conferences.

13. The costs associated with the Treaty Support Unit officer will be funded from within the existing assessed contributions by States parties to the Treaty and within existing resources of the review conferences, as well as with additional voluntary contributions by States in a position to do so. Specifically, the Secretary-General of the review conference is requested, in the context of other efficiencies in expenses, to find economies within the next review cycle budget of the Treaty to ensure that the position be funded without any additional assessed costs to States parties.

3. Continued efforts towards improving the effectiveness of the strengthened review process

14. The Review Conference affirmed that improving the effectiveness of the strengthened review process is an ongoing responsibility of States parties and therefore decides to put this issue on the agenda for consideration at the first meeting of the Treaty during the next review cycle. The States parties also recommend that the 2015 Review Conference review the decisions and recommendations made in this context and consider whether there should be further agreed measures.